The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 19, 1895



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The Times

Is Washington's

Great Newspaper.

Its circulation exceeds that of any other daily paper published in the District of Columbia by many thousands.

The Reasons?

They are manifold, but the chief one is, it is the best newspaper, and that's reason enough.

The circulation of The Times for the week coding December 15, 1895, was as follows:

correct statement of the daily oir-TIMES for the week ending December 15, 1895, and that all the copies were ntled for a valuab actually sold or maned for a variable consideration and delivered to bona tide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or

Subscribed and sworn to before m this 16th day of December, A. D. 1895. ERNEST G. THOMPSON,

GRAND JURY ON SANITATION. The report of the grand jury respecting the prevalence of typhoid fever in the District deserves the careful attention of the authorities and of Congress. It presents the case very clearly and makes apparent the necessity for some systematic action calculated to remove the causes underlying the trouble. Pure water, adequate sewerage, abolition of pumps, wells and box outhouses, inspection of milk and the reclamation of the Potomac and Eastern Branch marshes are a powerful symposum of sanitary essentials for the District.

If there has been, as the grand jury says, for the last twelve years, a steady increase in the annual number of cases of typhoid fever, that fact furnishes the most power ful argument in favor of determined action to provide an effective check. Nothing could be more ill-advised and less producive of good results than a haphazard die here and another happy-go-lucky dig there. The grand jury has done its duty in presenting the facts as they have appeared to them upon careful investigation. Now the remedy ought to be applied.

How? That is just what a careful survey of all the conditions ought to determine. There is no occasion for nervousness or alarm. All that is necessary is to inquire carefully what it were best to do, and then do that.

KEEP COOD. While it must be cheering to every patriotic American to see the unanimity with which President Cleveland is sostained by men and organizations of every our understanding of the Monroe doctrine, it is just as well to temper the fervor of our ebullition and to let sober thought succeed the first effervescence of our resentment against John Bull's pretensions. We are thrice armed in having our quarrel just, and all that sort of thing, and we know that we have incontinently licked Great Britain in our previous little shindles with her, but at the same time it is better to be sure than

BUITY. A war, with Great Britain at this time would be rather a different affair from those of '76 and 1812. Then we had those famous clipper ships that could be converted into privateers at a moment's notice and played the mischief with English commerce on the seas. No doubt the swift cruisers of our present navy would be efin which there is a negative sort of satisfaction, in that the ocean-carrying trade ship-owners. But it requires battleships to fight naval battles, and they cannot be

conjured to rice from the waves "full

And, then there are our unprotected coasts and harbors. With the exception of New York, the entire Atlantic coast is at the mercy of a bostile fleet. Portland, n, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charles ton, Savannah, Galveston can be leisurely bombarded into rains by the big, modern, high-power guns of big, modern battlethips, of which Great Britain has a liberal supply. So can the cities on the Pacific coast. Our lake cities are defenseless against the gunboats that can come down through the Welland Canal. Even the armies with which we might overrun Canada would be unsupplied with the best of modern small arms.

Of course we could get all these things in time, but meanwhile should be placed at great disadvantage, to say the least. And, while no one wants to yield an iota of national honor and dignity, it is just as well If both can be preserved without recourse to the arbitrament of war. Let us keep

INQUIRY WILL NOT HERT.

Secretary Herbert is credited with the intention of causing a thorough investigation of affairs at the Navy Yard, than which nothing would seem to be more appropriate, in view of the irregularities disclosed there. Hints of derelictions and hortcomings of various kinds have been given in the news columns of The Times on several occasions within the past few months, and the distinct charges submitted to the Secretary a day or two ago have brought the matter to a-focus, so that an inquiry is to be made.

No doubt charges are frequently made in establishments as large and complicated in their workings as the Navy Yard, which apon investigation are found to be unsubtantiated. There have been, however, so many in this instance as to warrant the suspicion that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

At any rate, it will not burt to let in some beht upon the methods in vogue of appointing and discharging workmen.

PUT IT OUT OF SIGHT.

But for the speed of foot, strength of arm and presence of mind of two police officers the James Creek Canal would have imedded another victim in its slimy depths. Some befuddled mortal who had lost his bearings, tumbled into its unguarded sewage, and but for timely aid would have added another name to the already long list of James Creek Canal fatalities.

What is there so attractive in this combination of death-trap and disease-breeder that causes the District Commissioners and Congress to look upon it so complacentiy? It has subserved no useful purpose for ever so long, and never will again do so, the optimistic opinion of a distinguished engineer to the contrary nothwithstanding, at least, not until it has been arched over, thoroughly flushed and converted nto a well-behaved, decent and respectable

The people of South Washington have repeatedly and justly protested against permitting the canal to continue in its present condition. Reputable and reasonable residents of that section of the city have made convincing demonstration of the injury inflicted upon them by reason of its contiguity. They claim that their health and their incomes suffer from it, for its poisonous exhalations undermine the former, and by depreciating the rental values of their property diminish the lat-

Taking these facts, which are undeniable, n connection with the death record of the James Creek Canal, it would seem to be ime to bury it out of sight.



one asked him if the legation had heard

from Venezuela since the publishing of President Cleveland's message, and Senor Ponte replied that no word was expected until Thursday.

"Our people will feel very jubilant when they learn the purport of the message," he said. "We informed the home gov-ernment as soon as the message was sent out.

"No, I do not believe England would fight the United States. They could not afford to do it. If Congress sends a commission to examine the disputed boundary we do not fear for the result. I tell you, we are right, and England knows that we are right. She has been encroaching on our richest territory more and more every year, and at last a crisis has come."

The Venezuelan legation cabled a dispatch of eighty-five words upon the first announcement of the message. About 500 words in all will be cabled. The cable rate to Carraccas, by the way, is \$2.40 per word. "No. I do not believe England would

M. R. WILLIAM B. LIGHTFOOT, representing a New York firm of brokers, has taken up its quarters at La Normanuie for the winter. Mr. Lightfoot has already become popular at the hotel and has been given the titular distinction of "captain."

"You know every one down South herehas a title," he remarked hast evening to a visitor.

a title," he remarked last evening to a visitor.

Mr. Lightfoot talked interestingly concerning the episode of so-called "bucket-shops" among the brokerage establishments of large cities.

"It is a shame and a disgrace that they are permitted by law to exist," said he. "They are no less gambling resorts than other places where men place their money on a mere chance. Hardly one-tenth of one per cent of the stock sold at these bucket-shops is ever placed in the customer's hands. In Nashville, Tenm., the city government exterminated them root and branch by imposing a very high direct tax upon them. They are dangerous establishments between the control of the control of the city government. They are dangerous establishments because they tempt people who have only little money to invest and no money to lose to gamble with their earnings."

A SMOOTHLY shaven man, with a silk hat and long Prince Albert coat, walked up to the desk of the Arlington last evening and made a brief inquiry of the clerk. Then he turned to walk out the door. As he did so, a young man, who had evidently been waiting for some one, stopped him.

him.
"Senator Gorman, I wish to ask...."
The "senator" stared at the young man
so hard that the latter interrupted his
address and asked:
"I beg your pardon, sir; are you not
Senator Gorman". "No, sir;" replied the smooth-shaven man in black; "I'am another Senator's

A RRIVED at the Shoreham last evening, A RRIVED at the Shoreham hast evening. Hon, John S. Clarkson, of Iowa.

That distinguished Republican leader had many calers during the evening. Of course, everyone of them introduced his conversation by asking Gen. Clarkson what he thought of the President's Venezuelan message. To all of them he made substantially the same reply.

"It is all right," he declared. "It shows Mr. Cleveland to be a brave man, with particular feelings. In the last twenty-four hours I have heard Mr. Cleveland commended by Republicans on all sides, and the people of the United States, regardless of

Hemisphere. It was high land received an ultimatum try. and I reloice that she

evidence, subsequently confessing their gailt. Having established his rights, and in view of the dismissal of the Tarsoz judge who had conducted the preliminary inquest, and a promise to degrate the incompetent Musiir of Nampoun, Dr. Christie interceded with the court for elemency to the Individual culprits, upon whom light sentences of imprisonment were passed.

"The signal relate administered to high places, where responsibility really existed and aloused, coupled with the establishment of the important principle that American dimoletle in Turkey may not be violated with impunity, renders the conclusion of this incident satisfactory."

The killing of a German-American citizen named Stupe in Constantinople by an insane Turk, whose sentence of death was subsequently communical to fifteen years imprisonment, is spoken of as having elicited the proper protest of the American minister.

"The protest was without avail, but in view of the gratifying circumstance that his majesty. He sulfan, had of his own

"The protest was without avail, but in view of the gratifying circumstance that his majesty, the sultan, had of his own initiative, and very soon after the killing, accorded a life pension of 1,200 plastres (about \$525) to the widow of the mandered man, no occasion for further pressing this particular case was perceived. This government will, however, insist upon its right to be represented by the presence of its dragoman at every stage of all criminal proceedings against an Ottoman subject where an American citizen has been injured."

"Besides the foregoing cases of physical injury to the persons of American citizens, or invasion of domiciliary rights, the language of the Senate resolution may be construed as covering the cases of arrest of such citizens, and of proceedings against them in violation of treaty rights. A number of instances of this character have occurred. As the subject is a development of the long-standing contention between the United States and Turkey touching the true intent and construction of the the true intent and construction of the fourth article in the treaty of 1830, in rela-tion to the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States over its citizens com-mitting offenses in Turkey, its claborate discussion in this place is neither practica-ble nor opportune.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS "It suffices to say that, although the treaty in terms gives to the ministers and consuls authority and power to punish American offenders, and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by the Turkish authorities, the Ottoman government, while admitting to this extent the English rendering of the freaty, has on frequent occasion assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges, and denied the right of the agents of this government to

right of the agents of this government to effect their punishment.

"A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the case of persons of Armenian origin, naturalized in the United States, and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolu-tionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor. "Holding, as it must and should, that no

distinction can exist under the statutes of the United States between native and naturalized citizens, so that it is clearly the right and duty of this government to ex-tend the full measure of its protection to the one as to the other, and finding neither in the treaty nor in our jurisdictional legis ation any distinction as to the character of the criminal offense charged—but, on the contrary, seeing that by our laws our ministers and consuls have express purisdic-tion over charges of insurrection and rebellion when committed in the foreign country by American citizens, as well as over lesser offenses of a similar character-this government is unable to forego its right in the premises and cannot relinquish jurisdiction over any citizen, even though after naturalization he return to his native land and identify himself with its polit-

"The right to try and punish our citi-zens committing offenses in Turkey has been so uniformly and ably upheld by the successive Secretaries of State since contention on the subject was first broached, in 1862, that no diminution of our claim can be considered at this important junc-

"Consequently the United States minister at Constantinople has been instructed to claim all rights under the fourth article of the treaty of 1830, and to offer to try any American citizen charged with insurrec-tion, rebellion, sedition or like offense, or, in the event of such offer being refused, to demand the release of the accused. RIGHT OF A SOVEREIGN STATE.

"Inasmuch, however, as this government does not contest the paramount right of a sovereign state to exclude or deport for diens whose resort to its territories may allens whose resort to its territories may be pernicious to the safety of the state, the release of such persons upon condition of their leaving the country is not gainsaid."

Three instances of unjust treatment of American citizens of Armenian birth are given as illustrations. One of these is the case of Krekor Arakelian, son of John Arakelian, a citizen of the United States, residing in Freeno Cal, who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who on July 1 leaving the property of the Cal who can be called the called th kelian, a citizen of the United States, te-siding in Freeno, Cal., who, on July 1 last, Was arrested in company with some 150 others, at Marsovan, on the ground of al-leged conspiracy in assassination. He bore a passport issued by the United States le-gation in Turkey, and his imprisonment ap-

peared to be on the merest suspicion. The consul at Sivas intervened in his behalf, and the minister at Constantino made energetic representations to the po-against the detention of a citizen of United States on a criminal charge. On the 21st of August Mr. Terreil telegraphed to to the department that he had been informed by the porte that Arkelian had been released upon a decree dismissing the charge against him. He went to Constantinople, and on being notified by the police that his presence in the empire was objectionable and that the authorities viewed him with suspicion on account of compromising documents which had been found in his possession, he quitted the country early in September.

ARRESTED ON BUSPICION The second case was that of Mardiros ralized as a citizen of the United States at ralized as a citizen of the United States at Lyun, Mass., who in September last was arrested on landing at Constantinople, on suspicion of being a revolutionary emissary. In his possession were forty-one fetters and papers in the Armenian language indicating his representative connection with the Hentzak, or Huntchaguist Society, a secret organization of Armenians in England and the United States.

Afterseveralday's confinement Mooradian

Afterseveraldays' confinement Mooradian was released under surveillance, and the incriminating papers were delivered to the United States minister for translation and examination. In the absence of proof of any overt act committed in Turkish terri-tory, the minister demanded his instant lik-erty, on the ground that his imprisonment

erty, on the ground that his imprisonment was unauthorized, whereupon Mooradian was surrendered to the legation, "to be kept from correspondence" until he could be sent-out of the country.

A disposition on the part of the minister for foreign affairs to assert jurisdiction over Mooradian on the plea that he was still an Ottoman subject because not having obtained the sultan's consent to his naturalization abroad, was promptly met by Mr. Terrell, and was not alterward insisted upon. sisted upon.

More protracted discussion than in the two foregoing instances attended the case of Melconn Guedlian, which assumed im portance as a test and precedent.

in Alegast last, even and were arrived in Aleppo, charged with belonging to a party of twenty-three armed revolutionists who had lately come from Cyprus, Among them was a young man named Melcone Guernan, nateranized in Boston, December 18, 1894, and a resident at the time of Lynn, Mass., who bore a United States passport, issued early in January last, and upon whose person was found a sum of eight hundred pounds in money, alleged by him to be for the relief of the poor, together with compromising papers.

He is said to have admitted more than three years' membership of the Hunchaguist Revolutionary Society, and the circumstances under which he was arrested were on his own showing not entirely free from suspicion. Having clandestinely landed from a touching vessel at Alexandretta.

Advertising is the Commercial Camera,



-but all pictures are not true likenesses. They exaggerate facts-distort features. Even the sign over the door, now-adays, cannot be taken as a guide to ownership. And do you want to put your faithand your money into such mysterious hands-when a fair and square-honest opportunity is offered you-like our

of Suits and Overcoats-when you know positively that the representations are not tinged by deceit-nor colored by sensationalism? These Suits are \$13.50, \$12.50 and \$10 values-and these Overcoats are \$10 Kerseys-taken right out of the regular stock-and not the bought-for-a-sale kind that are of doubtful worth and make.

Our reputation is in everything we advertise.

Ladies, you must hurry a little if you want anything like a variety of those \$5 \$6 and \$7 5 moking Jackets at \$3.98 to choose from. Th's is the most Christmasy looking store in town-the stock and the crowds

SAKS AND COMPANY

through bribery of a local boatman, and sought the interior, and shortly afterwards was set upon and robbed by a large band of men. Being on horseback, he escaped to the mountains. A night or two later his

the mountains. A night or two later his horse was stolen whereupon he made his way to Antioch and longed a complaint against his assailants, representing himself as an Englishman.

Upon inquiry in the presence of the British vice-consul, the facts of his case were elicited, and his arrest and removal to Aleppo followed, where he was held for trial upon an indictment charging seditious acts. The United States consular agent at Aleppo was denied access to the prisoner, and his application to the vali to inspect Guedjian's passport was refused. On September 12 he was convicted by a Turkish court, notice having been given to the consular agent. ne was contricted by a Tarkest coart, note having been given to the consular agent, and without the presence of the dragoman of the agency. A sentence of imprisonment for 101 years was imposed.

DEMANDED THE FACTS. Upon learning of this proceeding the min-ister demanded the facts in the case, in order that he might ascertain whether by any act of armed resistance to Turkish authority Gueditan had forfeited his right to protection as an American citizen. While such a test might perhaps be morally ap plicable to the worthiness of an individ-ual's claim to bone file conservatism of allegiance to the country of adoption and respect to its lays, it could not operate to absolve him from its lawful jurisdiction. Mr. Terrell was accordingly instructed, september 26, 1895, that under our statutes consuls bave extraterritorial jurisdiction over citizens accused of insurrection or rebellion against Turkey or for a less offense of 4 similar character, that Guedjan's act segmed to have been political constants. cal conspiracy with enemies of Turkey in England; that his trial by a Turkish court without notice to the consul at Beirot or the consular agent at Aleppo was in viola-tion of international right, and should be annulled; that his transfer to Constanti-

annuled; that his transfer to constant nople should be asked, and that if accused of insurrection or rebellion committed in Turkish dominion, the minister or the consul should insist upon trying him. The minister presented these demands to the porte on the 28th of September. The grand vizier issued repeated orders to the vali of Alenna to send Greddim to Conrali of Aleppo to send Guedfian to Constantinople, which the local authority failed tooley, while continuing todenythe consular agent's access to the prischer. Under date of October 2, Mr. Trrell peremptorily de manded that his repeated protests should be answered, and that the offending vali should be dismissed.

It was intimated that in case no favorable

It was infimated that in case no favorable response were promptly made be would be under the necessity of reporting to this government his inability to obtain justice from that of Tarkey, and asking authority to demand his passport. A more saits—

The entire factory freatment of this and other vexa-tiously delayed cases ensued and assurances of Guedjian's removal to Constantinople were obtained. The minister, under the lepartment's reiterated instructions. department is reterated instructions, con-tinued to press for the delivery of Guedjian to him for trial. On December 3 he tele-graphed that Guedjian had been delivered to bins and that the vall of Aleppo had been removed from office, thus closing the inci-dent. The department is not yet advised whether the porte has consented to Gued-jian's trial by our minister or whether, as in Mooradian's case, it requires him

The fact is mentioned that Mr. Robert S The fact is mentioned that a Booten Chilton, fr., and Mr. William Dollaney Hunter, appointed consuls at Erzroum and Harpoot, respectively, having failed to receive recognition from the Turkish government "on the apparently frivolous ground that no commerce existmin either town, al though consulates of Great Britain and France are already established there." Mr. Chilton has been recalled to Washing-ton and Mr. Hunter has been given tempo-rary employment at Constantinople.

LITTLE TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION Secretary Olney speaks of having little trustworthy information as to the Armeman outrages, but says the fact that that in the Basson district that numbers of vilinges were desiroyed and many thousands of defenseless Armenians were killed under circumstances of great atrochy, and that no serious efforts on the part of the Turkish inthority were put forth to stay the slaugh ter, seems to be generally conceded. Since that time appalling outbreaks against the Armenians have occurred in many other

parts of Asia minor.

At last advices, the report says, mob violence and slaughter appear to have been checked, or at least to have partially subsided. The Torkish government has been emphatic in assurances of its purpose and ability, to restore order in the affected localities. But, says Mr. Olney, at the present modern the temporary full in the turbulence is believed to te more apparent than any at the parent than any at the present and the present from the ministration of the parent than any at the parent than any at the parent than a present the present than any at the parent than a present the present that the present the present the present the present that the parent than a p

ter, under due at the 16th, expresses the gravest approximations concerning the ultimate fate of subtricts dittens in the disturbed region at less the appelling massacres can be separate by the united efforts of the Christian survers. He sees no hope however, of a European concert to that end.

He mays that if the missionaries wish to leave Turkey he can procure that the term to cave Turkey he can procure their transpor-ation to Chastian ports; if the men wish to remain he can get excert for all to the sea coast, whereupon the men can return, but he adds that the women and children should quit Tarkey.

The rest of Secretary Otney's communica-tion is devoted to a reply to that part of

he Sennte's resolution which calls for information as to "whether all the American consuls in the Turkish Empire are at their posts of-duty and, if not, to state any circumstances which have interfered

with the performance of the duties of such consuls."

The President's letter transmitting the correspondence is a follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, requesting the President, "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all information which has been received by him or by the State Department in regard to injeries inflicted upon the persons or property of American efficiency in Turkey and in regard to the condition of affairs there in reference, to the oppression or craellies practiced upon the Armenian subjects of the Turkish government; also to inform the Senate whether all

the American consals in the Turkish em-pire are at their posts of duty, and if not to state any circumstances which have interfered with the performance of the duties of such consuls," I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State. GROVER CLEVELAND.

AMONG THE UNIVERSITIES

Ordination of Five Students at the Catholic University.

Senior Class Examination at George town-Columbian University Course Addresses.

Saturday being mid-winter ember day, oue of the times appointed for the ordination of priests throughout the Catholic world. Four students of the Catholic University will receive holy orders in their respective dioceses. Mr. Sheehy will go to Buffalo; Mr. Hassett will get his sacred rites from the hands of the cardinal in Baltimore. Archishop Ryan, of Phila-delphia, will ordain Messrs. O'Neill and

han in the cathedral of that city. Rev. J. A. Zahm, C. S. C., the eminent cientists, has arrived at the University to onduct the examinations of the students conduct the examinations of the students of the Holy Cross. Mgr. Schroeder presided at the theological examinations, and Dr. Zahui at the scientific.

The world of educational progress has today no more interesting figure than this brilliant Indiana priest. His books and lectures have been the sensation of Christian science, and only lately he has received personal letters from the cardinal secretary of state. Rampolla, traising his talents

or state, Rampolla, praising his alents and the deep religious tone of his abstruse exposition of knotty problems.

The French papers and journals have praised Dr. Zahm in no unstinted terms. Dr. Zahm left today for Beltimore, where he will visit Cardinal Gibbons. He returns to the reversity tomore.

to the university tomorrow. Mr. Robert T. Hill delivers his third lec-Mr. Robert T. Hill onvers mis lattice to ture on geology at 4:30 this afternoon.

The students of McMahon Hall leave to-morrow afternoon for the Christmas vacation, and those of Divinity Hall on Monday.

Both halls reopen on January 3.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. The examinations of the senior classes begin tomorrow, Rev. J. Havens Richards

The entire faculty and body of students are invited to attend the public disputa-tions of logic which the philosophers give in Gaston Memorial Hall. The examinations in the other depart-

ments will not occur until the end of January.
On Saturday the college closes, to reopen

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

The committee on public lectures, at their recent meeting, announced the following subjects for addresses in the university course: Dr. D. K. Shute, dean of the medical school, will deliver three lectures, the subjects being "Organic Cells, the Visible Units of Life," "Heredity with Variations," and "Organic Development."

Dr. Lester F. Ward will give two entertianing discourses on "Society in Its Genesis" and "The Dynamics of Society." esis" and "The Dynamics of Society."

Prof. Lee Davis Lodge wild deliver a lecture on "Civilization;" Ordway Partridge on "The Upgrowth of Art," and President B. L. Whitman will end the course by speaking of "Civilization Mirrored in Literature." The lectures begin February 1, and will be given in the university hall at 4:30 on

The fectures begin retriary, and the given in the university hall at 4:30 on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Prof. Lodge yesterday delivered an interesting fecture before his class on the history of civilization, on the essential characteristics of the national file, his-tory and institutions of China. The great antiquity of Chinese culture was admitted, but atention was called to the lack of a dynamic of progress in that people. "Chinese education," be said, "transmits

the knowledge of the past, but fails to add new elements. The nation is lacking in self-tetermination. Law is obeyed as an external coercive force imposed from above. The highest form of life is obedience to law as the realization of the noblest sibilities of self. This absence possibilities of self. Ins attended it deality, real ideality, explains the poverty of Chinese literature, law and science. This fatal defect was shown in all Chinese institutions."

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. The university has received two valua-ble donations in the past ten days. One of \$25,000 in cash from the will of Mrs. Mrs. Hurst. The other is a gift of real estate situated in Findlay, Ohio, and val-

The library has also been fortunate of The library has also been fortunate of late. Hon. Washington Gardiner, state secretary of Michigan, has presented Bish-op Hurst with a complete set of the min-nies and recearches of the State Historical Society of Michigan. Bishop Burst has been an interested vis-

Bishop Hurst has been an interested vis-itor at all the sessions of the anti-caloon jeague for the past two days. Dr. Beller, the vice chancellor, who has been absent from the city for a short while, has

Political Hights in Australia Political Hights in Australia.

An agitation in favor of increased political rights is in progress on the western Australian gold fields. An association termed the Gold Fields. An association termed the Gold Fields National League has been formed, and a platform adopted demanding facilities for political registration, parliamentary representation on the basis of population, a reduction of railway rates and of customs duties, especially on the necessaries of life, improved railway communication and full consideration for the interests of the gold fields as against the senboard and agricultural districts.

O show you what real reductions this sale offers you and what pocketbook saving is possible, we call attention to specially attractive bargains in MEN'S SLIPPERS.

Regular 42:00 Men's Slippers, in Russot and Black—the black slippers haring patent leather trimmings—every pair most comfortably lined with chamols. \$1.40 We are showing the largest line in the citrof Ladies' EATIN St. IP: EaS for evening wear—all prices.

GROCKER'S, 939 Penna. Ave.

928 7th st. \$1 Neck Scarfs, 49c. \$1,25 Neck Scarfs, 65c.

GOLDENBERG'S,

We have made a special purchase of fur Neck Fearls - bought a lot low enough to offer them at half price. A lot of Black Couey Fur Scarts, with patent head, which regularly brings \$1,

only 43c, each.
A lot of Flack Imitation Mink Scarfs natural head, which regularly bring \$125, only 65c each. GOLDENBERG'S.

928 7th st.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD

The Real Skull of England's Famous Lord Protector Has Been Found,

Curious History of It After it Fell From the Top of Westminster Hall.

The head of Oliver Cromwell has been discovered in England. A man had it locked up in an oaken box. It is not a mere skull, but an actual dried head, which can be handed about. It looks like Cromwell.

It has the famous wart of the ford protector, and it has the moustache and small "goatee' characteristic of his face. It has, moreover, still inserted in it the veritable "gontee' characteristic of his face. It has, moreover, still inserted in it the veritable halberd upon which Cromwell's head was for twenty-live years stuck up on top of Westminster Hali as a sign of the contempt and ignominy which all traitors deserved in the eyes of the Royalists then in power. The English people are in a quantary what to do with Cromwell's head. He was a traitor from the Royalist standpoint and a recent proposition to erect a statue to him in England was voted down in Parliament.

ment.
England, being a monarchy, with a royal family on the throne, it would be an anomaly and an insult to the governing class to honor the man responsible for the beheading of Charles I, the legitimate king. And yet Cromwell was one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived.
His achievements are inseparately connected with human rights and interfy. He impersonated democracy. He shood for the principles of popular government. Cromwell was one of the first men to teach kings a lesson and to educate the

cronwell was one and to educate the common people up to a realization of their rights. British liberty, such as it is, cates from Cromwell.

American freedom traces back to the

same source. Liberty of thought and of action, the freedom to think, the rights of the masses as opposed to these of the classes are impersonated in Cromwell, who no more scrupled to cut off the head of a king than he would the head of any other man, utterly repediating the theory of divine right and the absurd doctrine that rings can do no wrong.

It is a delicate position in which the British government is placed by the fitding of Cromwell's head. A Conservative, and hence a Royallst, government is now in power. These men are the enemies of everything which Cromwell represented.

Yet, although it was a liberal government that refused to honor him, it is a question whether human, liberty and popular self-respecthave study so low in England that the people will allow the head of one of their greatest men to knock about the country like any dime museum speciacle rather than give it decent and honorable burial. Friends of liberty all over the world will watch with interest to see what the present British government will do with Cromwell's head. same source. Liberty of thought and of action, the freedom to think, the rights

What a former British government did is a matter of history. That was the govern-ment of the Restoration, which, it may be remarked, was about the worst and most remarked, was about the worst and most corrupt in the history of England.

Cromwell was dead, and human liberty seemed to have sunk with him into the grave. The minions of royally therefore did what they could to heap insult and contimely upon the memory of him who had driven them forth like rats.

The first thing they did was to dig up his body. Cromwell had been buried with the highest houors in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster. The Royalists when they came into power dug up his remains and

scattered them to the four winds. scattered them to the four winds.

They first cut off the head, in order to make their condemnation of the man and his life the more dramatic, and telling in its effects on the popular mind. Many of the regicides had fled to America, already known as a refuge for the oppressed, but Ireton and Bradshaw had been buried in

England.

Their bodies were dug up and their heads cut off. Then the heads of these three great near were stuck on pikes and put before the public gaze as an objectices on in government to let democrats know what they would get if they dared to think.

For a quarter of a century the head of Oliver Crom well grinned ghastly and gruesome from a pike on Westminster Hall.

there he had once been the all-powerfu Lord Protector, a terror to kings and cour tiers. For a quarter of a century it was beaten by the wind and the weather. Cromwell's' body had been cremated and his head was preserved. The bodies of Ireton and Bradshaw had not been cremated

and their heads rotted away.

Cronwell's head looked down upon the apparent death of liberty. It was lecred at by people in the street by day and insulted by the guards who paced the palace yard at

night.

It was one of these guarts who secured the head of Oliver Cromwell, and from whom it has come down to posterity, like the spirit of liberty stepping out from the dim regions of the past, to puzzle the royalist government now in power. Perhaps this Royalist soldier, when be picked up the head with the pike sticking through it which a storm had blown down, was animated by cupidity, and when be hid it and carried it o his home thought merely of gain.

But it is more likely that he was a forme Roundhead, an admirer of the man of the people, masquerading under the cloak of a Royalist sentinel, who desired to save from further stigma the memory of his idol. This soldier carried the head to his home and hid it up the chimney. It was only on his death bed that he revealed

is presence to his family. By this time the mystery of its disappearance from the top of Westminster Hall had been forgotten, and the sentinel's wife and daughter sold it to a Cambridgeshire family named Rus-sell, who were intimately connected with

The head continued in the Russell family for many generations, and about 1780 it was sold to one Cox for \$500. Cox kept a museum and exhibited Cromwell's head as an "attraction." As such he sold it for

as an "attracted." As auch ne sold it for \$1,150 to three men.

These three men used Cromwell's head as a dime museum exhibit about the time of the French revolution, when it proved "popular." The last of them was a friend of Josiah Henry Wilkinson, the grandfather of the present owner of the head.

It was about 1812 that the last of the

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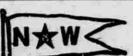
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three died, and he left Cromwell's head as a legacy to his daughter, and she sold it to Mr. Wilkinson. The head was then in a strong caken box, in which it is still kept, which look came from the Russells. in polished wood.

The head now belongs to Horace Wilkin-on. It is quite a large head, and, although t looks smaller than Cromwell's head in his picture, this is accounted for by the fact that Cromwell had a fleshy face and the flesh on the head shrunk almost to the bones. Richard Cobden once had his hat on the head and the hat was too small for it.

The hair on the head is chestnat and there is the child of the shall be a fact that the child had been the child of the shall be to the child. is a sprinkling of chesinut hair on the chin is a sprinking of chestnat hair on the case and upper lip. A halberd end or long from spike on a wooden handle pierces the head right from the neck to the top of the skull, and its from is much eaten by the weather. It is plain that the head and spike have been locked together for centuries.

The head shows that the top of the skull was confirmed to the confirmed again. was cut off and replaced again. It is a historical fact that Cromwell's brain was weighed after death, which could only be accomplished by cutting off the top of his

On the right evebrow close to the bridge of the nose is an undoubted mark in the hard parchment-like skin just at the spot that Cromwell wore his historic wart. The right car has been sheared off.

A couple of teeth linger in the lower jaw.

Historically the English record of the time shows that the only head spiked was that of Cromwell's authenticated death-mask shows that he had exactly this kind of head. He had a forehead that was broad

and low, large orbits for the eyes, high cheek-bones, and a chin not prominent, the gray bairs are discernible on Cromwell's head.-At its back there is plainly dis-cernible the first blow of the axe when roniwell's body was cut down at Tyburn and before the head was cut off and the

The Tramp in Japan. The Tramp in Japan.

A traveler in Japan says that the Japanese tramp takes his but bath doily if he has a fraction of a cent to pay for it, or his cold bath if he hasn't a cent. He carries a comb, toothpicks, a razor and a tooth brush in a little bundle. A few Japanese tramps might well be introduced as missionaries in the American brotherhood, whose members do not seem to appreciate what cleanliness is "next to."

Admirals and generals are of equal rank, but the former take the precedence in cases where two officers belonging to each grade meet together, the navy being considered the most distinguished service